

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

VIRGINIA has wisely sent uncle and nephew to the national legislature—Uncle Joe to the house, the nephew being in the senate.

ABOUT this time brace up against a deluge of annual reports from department and bureau chiefs at Washington.

All of the annual reports will probably be given to the public before the meeting of congress, except that of Secretary Sherman. The chief features of the latter are, however, well known.

SENATOR HOWE, who is a candidate for re-election, is an ardent and extreme republican. A Chicago interviewer tackled him a few days ago, when it was ascertained that he proposes to stand by the re-nomination act. He pronounces the action of the New York banks "a vain attempt to nullify the re-nomination act." All other aspirants may be expected to follow suit, even in New York and New England.

ALTHOUGH Secretary Sherman has repeatedly declared that he had no intention of withdrawing the ones and two build the legal-tender issues, the report of Treasurer Gilliam shows that \$3,000,428 in one-dollar notes, and \$1,478,878 in two-dollar notes were retired during the last fiscal year. The act of last May, forbidding the further retirement of legal-tender notes, fortunately put an end to all that business.

The commissioner of internal revenue discusses, at considerable length, the subject of illicit distilling in the mountain regions, those of Georgia included. He says there are in the mountains about 5,000 copper stills, which are lawfully used a part of the year and unlawfully the balance of their active period. They are conducted by determined men, and the situation is far from pleasant. But the commissioner is not without hope that the conditional amnesty system will produce good results. The collections for the fiscal year amounted to \$110,654,280, and the commissioner thinks the revenue for the current fiscal year, if the rate of taxation is not disturbed, will not fall short of \$115,000,000.

The bankruptcy act was in force eleven years and three months. The official records show that the whole number of proceedings in bankruptcy was 103,005, nearly three thousand of which were begun on the last day alone—to be exact, 2,917. During the first years of the act the number of cases was comparatively small, the harvest of the bankruptcy officials coming in the last three years of its existence. The official figures show that in proportion to population Maryland and Georgia are at the best end of the line, Massachusetts and Virginia at the other. In Georgia there was one bankruptcy for 10,000 inhabitants, while in Massachusetts there was one to every 160. In the south the percentage of bankruptcies to debtors was, however, large, about one in three having succumbed to the times. We forebear further analysis, preferring to let our readers study the figures, compiled by the New York Public, at leisure:

Percentage.

To debtors.

To population.

Maine.....11,007.....18.2.....2.90

New Hampshire.....2,411.....12.2.....3.20

Vermont.....1,002.....10.2.....3.20

Massachusetts.....35,235.....10.0......624

Rhode Island.....2,701.....10.0......800

Connecticut.....12,422.....10.1.....1.22

New England.....78,408.....15.1.....3.44

New York.....116,111.....15.7.....3.20

New Jersey.....10,416.....15.6.....3.20

Pennsylvania.....6,622.....15.6.....3.20

Maryland.....10,803.....16.4.....3.11

District of Columbia.....2,469.....16.3.....3.20

Middle States.....22,465.....25.8.....1.2

Ohio.....47,183.....5.67.....1.2

West Virginia.....1,002.....10.2.....3.20

Indiana.....25,748.....4.025.....1.2

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Minnesota.....2,508.....3.4.....1.2

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Kansas.....2,508.....3.4.....1.2

Colorado.....2,508.....3.4.....1.2

Western States.....27,730.....27.13.....1.2

Virginia.....9,779.....6.94.....1.2

North Carolina.....4,441.....1.363.....1.2

South Carolina.....1,819.....3.26.....1.2

Alabama.....5,200.....1.736.....1.2

Louisiana.....7,753.....2.26.....1.2

Texas.....12,078.....1.68.....1.2

Tennessee.....2,470.....4.81.....1.2

Kentucky.....2,470.....4.81.....1.2

Southern States.....34,428.....34.4.....2.97

California.....17,108.....2.64.....1.2

Oregon.....2,440.....3.6.....1.2

Nevada.....1,486.....1.50.....1.2

Pacific States.....21,348.....31.10.....1.2

Affairs of the Interior.

Secretary Schurz begins his annual report with a restatement of his "Indian policy" of a year ago. "We give the chief points of the plan to which he still adheres, and what he hopes congress will promote:

1. The permanent location of the Indians on a reservation, and the proper distribution of the land.

2. The encouragement of agriculture and the proper instructions by practical farmers.

3. The gradual allotment of small tracts of land to the heads of families, and the holding in severalty under proper restrictions.

4. The discouragement of hunting, proper restrictions on the sale of arms and ammunition by the Indians, and a gradual exchange of ponies for cattle.

5. The establishment of the United States over Indian reservations, to be enforced by proper tribunals, and the organization of the Indian service.

6. The labor of white men on Indian reservations as much as possible to be distributed by the extreme depression of trade, which operates injuriously upon literature.

7. The establishment of schools for the Indians, and the proper distribution of the English language, the elementary branches of knowledge, and especially in practical agriculture.

8. Sufficient provision for the wants of the Indians until they become self-supporting.

The secretary then reviews the work of the department during the year, and the progress of the various agencies have been consolidated as far as possible, and Indians employed to do work on the reservations. The allotment of land among Indians

never sells—a movement of the czar's little finger would move millions of men to arms, and that whoever sided with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head would be injured. To all this England has officially raised objection. She wants an explanation of Kaulfmann's words. She probably wants to know if Englishmen are infidels, even if she does not ask with what right Russia claims to be a land upon which the sun never sets, which is supposed to be strictly a British prerogative. She wants to know what Russia means anyhow.

The declaration of General Kaulfmann to the czar's envoy at Tashkent, if not repudiated, can have but one interpretation, namely, that an alliance of the closest nature has been formed between the czar and the ameer, and that the former will soon come to the aid of the latter. And this but strengthens existing probabilities, Russia was the cause, at least of the present war. In all probability she was the instigator of it. The chances now are that she will not repudiate General Kaulfmann's words, and that she will soon interfere in Afghanistan. If so, the Afghan campaign will immediately assume great importance, the domination of Asia being involved.

The Greenback Vote.

The Washington Republican presents a table of the greenback vote in the several States. It is the best known to itself, it has exaggerated the vote in some of the States—in Massachusetts and Iowa, for example—but the table is near enough correct to fully account for the plurality victories that the radicals won this year. It shows that the anti-money-power vote was split into two parts, thus permitting the bank party to secure the control of several large States in which they are and will continue to be in large minorities. The folly of the third-party movement is made manifest in the following table of the greenback vote taken exaggerations and all, from the Republican:

States.

1876.

1877.

1878.

Alabama.....6,672.....6,672.....6,672

California.....30,000.....30,000.....30,000

Colorado.....128.....128.....128

Connecticut.....1,390.....1,390.....1,390

Delaware.....128.....128.....128

Florida.....10,181.....10,181.....10,181

Georgia.....30,415.....30,415.....30,415

Idaho.....26,000.....26,000.....26,000

Illinois.....7,778.....7,778.....7,778

Indiana.....1,204.....1,204.....1,204

Iowa.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Kansas.....42,386.....42,386.....42,386

Kentucky.....10,100.....10,100.....10,100

Louisiana.....2,200.....2,200.....2,200

Maine.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Massachusetts.....11,000.....11,000.....11,000

Michigan.....2,200.....2,200.....2,200

Minnesota.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Missouri.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Montana.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

New Hampshire.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

New Jersey.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

New York.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

North Carolina.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Ohio.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Oregon.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Rhode Island.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

South Carolina.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Tennessee.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Texas.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Vermont.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Virginia.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Washington.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Wisconsin.....7,000.....7,000.....7,000

Totals.....82,640.....187,025.....1,000,360

Eleven Years' Bankruptcies.

The bankrupt act was in force eleven years and three months. The official records show that the whole number of proceedings in bankruptcy was 103,005, nearly three thousand of which were begun on the last day alone—to be exact, 2,917. During the first years of the act the number of cases was comparatively small, the harvest of the bankruptcy officials coming in the last three years of its existence. The official figures show that in proportion to population Maryland and Georgia are at the best end of the line, Massachusetts and Virginia at the other. In Georgia there was one bankruptcy for 10,000 inhabitants, while in Massachusetts there was one to every 160. In the south the percentage of bankruptcies to debtors was, however, large, about one in three having succumbed to the times. We forebear further analysis, preferring to let our readers study the figures, compiled by the New York Public, at leisure:

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on several reservations has been ordered and is in progress. Indian children have been instructed at many points with encouraging results. Dishonest agents have been vigorously prosecuted, and on the whole the secretary thinks the management of the service has been raised to a point of efficiency. But there is much to be done, that can only be achieved by patient, energetic and well-directed work in detail. "If," says the secretary, "the recurrence of trouble and disturbance is to be avoided, the appropriations made by congress for the support of Indians who are not self-supporting must be liberal enough to be sufficient for that purpose, and they must be made early and ample in the year, to render the purchase and delivery of new supplies possible before the old supplies are exhausted. Second, "The Indian service should have at its disposal a sufficient fund to be used with proper accountability at discretion, in unforeseen emergencies. Third, "The citizens of western States and territories must be made to understand that if the Indians are to cease to be troublesome, paupers and vagabonds, and are to become orderly and self-supporting, they must have lands fit for agriculture and pasturage; that on such lands they must be permitted to remain and to establish permanent homes, and that such a result cannot be attained if the white people insist upon taking from them by force of trickery every acre of ground that is good for anything. To keep the Indians on a reservation and to prevent disturbance, and to confide the commissioner of Indian affairs recommends the organization of a mounted body of Indian auxiliaries, to be drawn from the young men of the various tribes and to be under the command of the military authorities. "He heartily concurs in this recommendation." He then reviews the events of the year in connection with the various tribes. The peaceful conduct of the Sioux during the year, he says, seems to justify the best hopes for the future. In regard to the outbreak of the Bannocks last summer, he admits that they were insufficiently supplied with food, which, however, was owing to the inadequacy of the congressional appropriation. Forgive me, he says, but he has not the heart to hunt, but being kept on their reservation on account of the Nez Perce war, they were deprived of that resource, and hence the inefficiency of the appropriation, the money available to feeding them amounting to 44 cents a day. This created discontent; then a murder of a white man was committed by an Indian. The Indian was tried and hung. The discontent grew. The military attempted to disarm them, and then came the outbreak and the forcible suppression. The outbreak of 300 Cheyennes was not caused by hunger or any neglect on the part of the government, but was due to a mischievous spirit among the Indians to return north to their old hunting-grounds. The runaways are now nearly all prisoners of the military authorities. The secretary devotes considerable space to the subject of timber lands and the suppression of depredations upon them. He expresses the opinion that the disastrous consequences which always follow the destruction of the forest of a State, and which have been so clearly shown in a comparatively short period under legislation he enacted systematically to arrest their indiscriminate spoliation. He renews his former recommendations and the secretary also refers to the obligations of the Pacific railroads and their non-compliance with the law, and urges the early attention of congress to the subject. Hearty endorsement is given to the patent commissioner's plea for liberal appropriations to purchase books of reference, and the purchase of the advantage of the patent act by congress in regard to the coming census. The reconstruction of the interior department building, at a cost of \$703,931, in accordance with the plan of Architect Vrydagh, of Indiana, is recommended.

Mr. Jenks has added another flourish to his Sunday skirt, and proposes to run for president when the time comes. We can only sit back and applaud this emotional intention. If John Cochrill, of the Baltimore Herald, is to be believed, the distinguished lady, he will prevail upon her to remain at home and keep the house hot for Jenks. This is a great deal better than aspiring to be the president of a great and growing nation.

Is Ohio going back on Pendleton? This seems to be the tenor of the information which we receive from that great State. Is it possible that fiatism is fading?

Among the many friends of Hon. C. Augustus Dana, none more devoted than the reliable that is Hon. C. Perkins. It gives us great pleasure to announce, in this connection, that Mr. Perkins's most brilliant remarks are given to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The regulation code of the navy has been changed, and Uncle Dick Thompson seems to be of the opinion that he is the champion in-chief of America, and we are inclined to believe that he is. We need more Richard Thompsons in our midst, because there is no telling when the pope will attack us.

St. Chicago Inter-Ocean claims that it does not wave the bloody-shirt. This is well. But we were glad to know by what effective methods the able editor earns his salary.

In GENERAL.

Mr. Edison is not able to prevent the noise of the elevated railway.

Why is it that any one, even a Hebrew is found keeping a saloon?

All the journeymen tailors of Constantinople are Jews and Nazarenes.

The president of the Massachusetts club, President Hayes, is a poor cuss, and that compresses him in little."

Bjorn Heron is now studying in a convent in Europe under the care of his father, Robert Stoeper.

A goose has just died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 100 years, and is named William Lloyd Garrison. He still lives.

"Senator Bob Hart" rises up to deny that he is dead. Perhaps, however, the title awarded to him is a good one, and he is looking for it.

The receipts at the Paris exposition were 12,037,746 francs and the attendance 10,302,735.

Four tickets of the French national lottery have been sold in Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Alsace and Lorraine."

London publishers are complaining bitterly of the extreme depression of trade, which operates injuriously upon literature.

Collector Beard, of Boston, has accepted the presidency of the Massachusetts club during the absence of William Claflin in Europe.

A 5,000-ton ship, the Galia, which has been built at Glasgow, is the first vessel constructed at the Messrs. Thomson's yard for the Cunard company.

The Rev. R. S. Canine, a clergyman of Rockford, Ill., refuses to take any salary during the coming year, so as to give his church the benefit of getting out of debt.

A model husband at Fort Wayne, Ind., seduced a girl and made his wife take in washing so as to furnish him with the funds to settle the case.

An autographic entry made by the

hand of John Milton is to be found in an old album in a library at St. Gall, Switzerland.

The lordly Boreoe can never be president. His name begins with "B." Neither the Boreoe nor the Boreoe can be president, and the Boreoe can never be president of the Boreoe.

The Boreoe and his daughter Boreoe are enjoying themselves splendidly riding round Boreoe castle in happy ignorance of the fact that their beloved Boreoe is on his ocean voyage.

Mr. A. J. Burke, of Amherst, Va., has been sentenced to a fine of \$100 and a term of imprisonment for marrying a woman proven to have some white blood, but manifestly a negro.

John Welsh, the United States minister to Georgia, has called the attention of Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, to the fact that he is a native of New England.

Three transients, who had been arrested in London, were sent to the New England university of Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Lefevre resigned the pastoral charge of the Central Presbyterian church in London. This action on the part of the doctor was in regard to a woman who had been seduced by him, and he had been seduced by her.

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BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.
Emigrants are flocking to Elberton.
John D. Penick, of Cochran, Ga.
...
ANTI-BILIOUS.
It is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. W. C. Case, from the practice of over twenty years in the treatment of all cases of biliousness or indigestion.
...
DR. W. C. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial
...
DR. C. McLANE'S
WORM SPECIFIC
VERMIFUGE
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LEA & PERRINS'
Worcestershire Sauce
...
DR. C. McLANE'S
SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
...
DR. C. McLANE'S
STEEL PENS
...
DR. C. McLANE'S
STEEL PENS
...

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 129 3/4, closed at 129 1/2.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 9 1/2; in New York at 9 1/2; in Atlanta at 9 1/2.

The Signal Service Bureau report for today in Georgia, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., November 29, 1878.
[All observations taken at the same point of observation.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Augusta	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Chickasaw	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Waynesville	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Waynesville	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Waynesville	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
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Waynesville	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Waynesville	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Waynesville	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.

Local Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., November 29, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Therm.	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
11 a. m.	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
3 p. m.	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
7 p. m.	30.00	64	N. W.	Clear.
Mean daily bar.	30.00			
Mean daily therm.		64		
Mean daily wind.				

Special Signal Corps, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ROSE,
Special Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIG & CO.,
SOUTHERN

WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE

DOMESTIC

THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE

ever sold that fully meets the requirements
(complete guarantee) of the

Liberal Terms to Merchants.

Write for Circulars.

44 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 2nd St.

A great variety of White and
Decorated China, Dinner, Teas and
Chamber Sets, Lamp Glasses, Plated
ware and Cutlery, at lower prices
than any house in Georgia, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.

56 Sep 1878-17

Alex. Fox, Optician,
142 10th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Concordia Hall—December 4, Evangeline Com-
bination.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Notice in bankruptcy—A. B. Buck,
Sheriff's sales—George M. Souter,
Military store for J. T. W. Hild,
Administrator's sale—T. L. Pounds,
For leave to sell—R. B. Griggs,
Exemption—Daniel Pittman,
Entry notice—J. B. Griggs.

NO RING TICKET.

For Mayor.

W. L. CALHOUN.

1st Ward—ED. A. BALDWIN.

2d Ward—J. T. W. HILD.

3d Ward—J. T. W. HILD.

4th Ward—W. M. H. PATTERSON.

5th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

6th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

7th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

8th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

9th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

10th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

11th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

12th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

13th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

14th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

15th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

16th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

17th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

18th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

19th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

20th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

21st Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

22nd Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

23rd Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

24th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

25th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

26th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

27th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

28th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

29th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

30th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

31st Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

32nd Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

33rd Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

34th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

35th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

36th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

37th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

38th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

39th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

40th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

41st Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

42nd Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

43rd Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

44th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

45th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

46th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

47th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

48th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

49th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

50th Ward—ANDREW F. STEWART.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ATLANTA, GA., November 29, 1878.

The senate met at 10 o'clock, the president in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Gwin. The roll was called and the journal of yesterday read. Mr. McDaniel giving notice of a bill to amend section 306 of the code as to the collection of mortgages on real estate.

Mr. Cumming gave notice of an intention to amend section 306 of the code as to the collection of mortgages on real estate.

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THE RETURN OF THE WILD LANDS.

Referred to the committee on wild lands.

The committee on wild lands, to which was referred a report, which was read.

The committee on wild lands, to which was referred a report, which was read.

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